

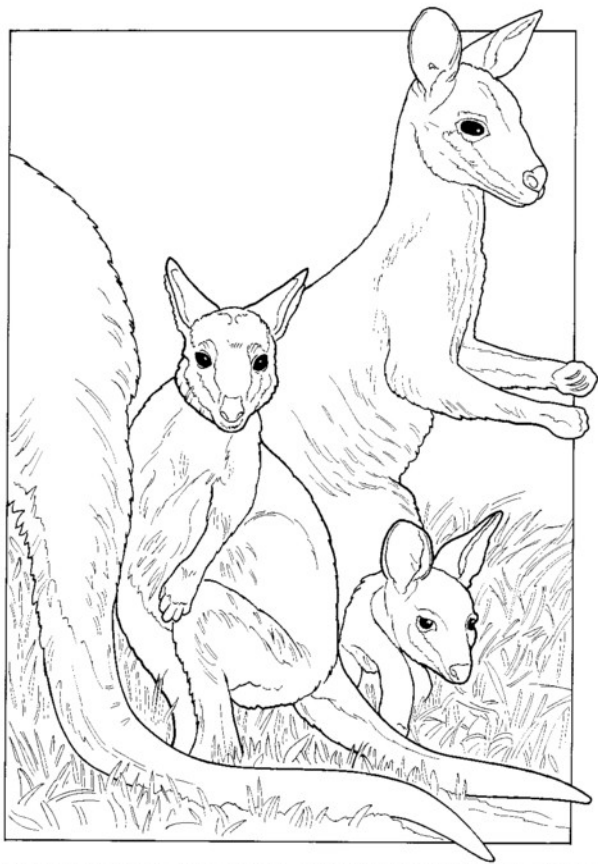
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Baby Animals

Coloring Book





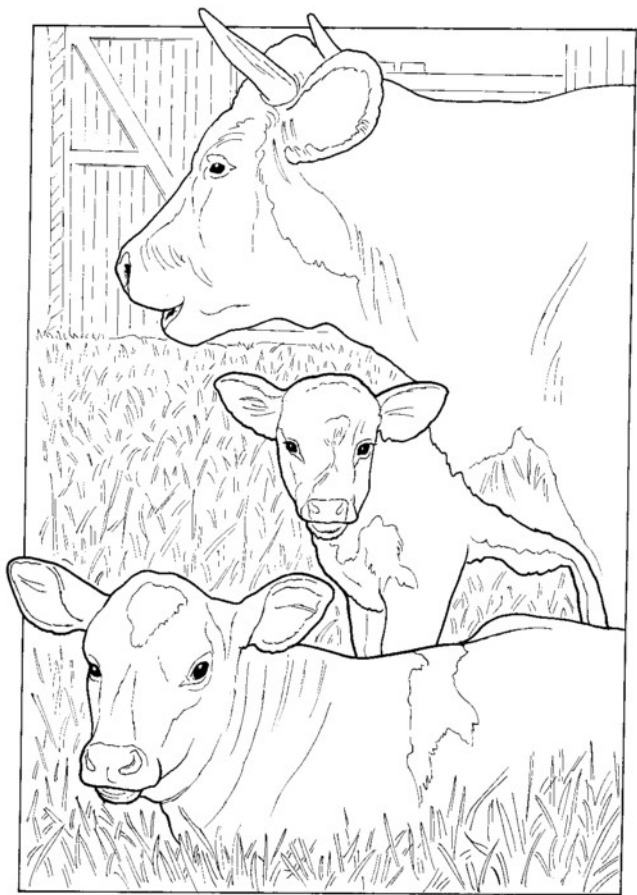
Wallaby. A wallaby is a medium-sized kangaroo that lives mainly in Australia. Wallabies are part of an animal family called marsupials, and all marsupial mothers have a deep pocket-like opening in their abdomen called a pouch. A baby wallaby is called a **joey**, and is born very small. Right after birth, it climbs into its mother's pouch and stays there

until it grows bigger. After a few weeks, the joey can leave the pouch for short periods, but doesn't fully leave until it is seven to ten months old. In this picture of a family of red-necked wallabies, you can see a joey's head and arms hanging out of its mother's pouch.



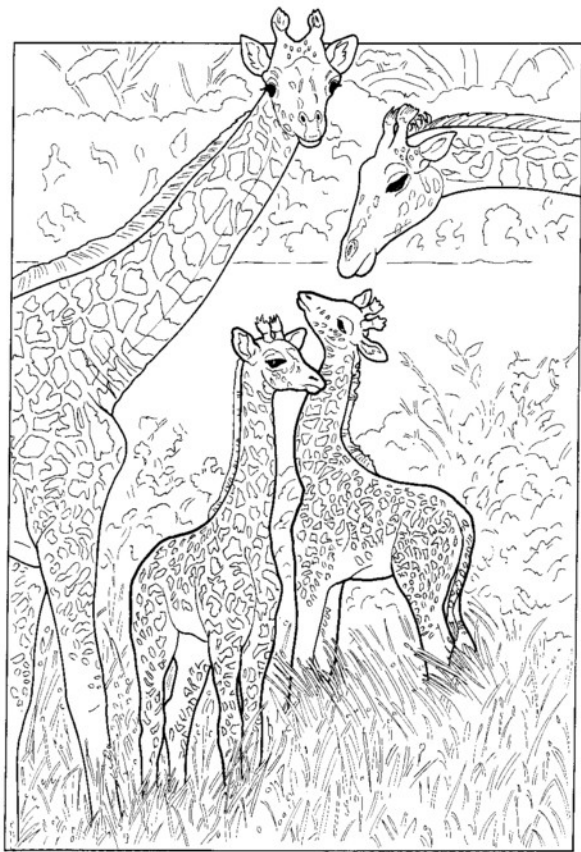
Tiger. Tigers are the biggest member of the cat family, and can be found in Asia and parts of eastern Russia. A tiger's stripes, which appear from birth, helps to camouflage it when hunting so that the tiger's prey is not scared away too soon. Two or three **tiger cubs** are born in each

litter, and they stay with their mother until about two years old. These cubs are six weeks old and live in India. Like many babies, they are playful and curious about their surroundings. By playing with each other, tiger cubs learn how to hunt animals.



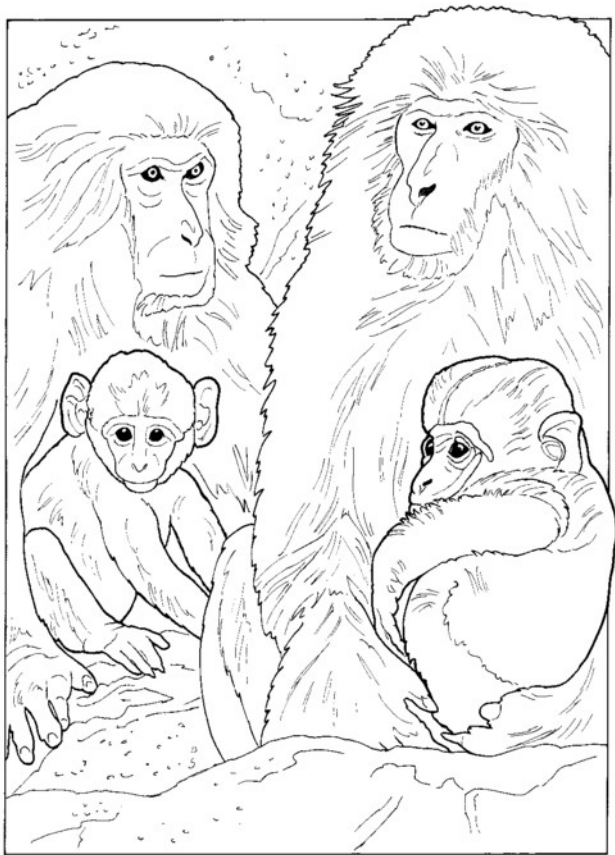
Cow. Raised on farms, cows (or cattle) are very useful for their milk, meat, and labor. Male cattle are called bulls or oxen, females are cows, and babies are known as **calves**. Cows can be many different colors and combinations,

including red, brown, black, and white. They are herbivores, which means that they only eat plants, not meat. In this picture, one calf is standing next to his father, and another is resting on the grass.



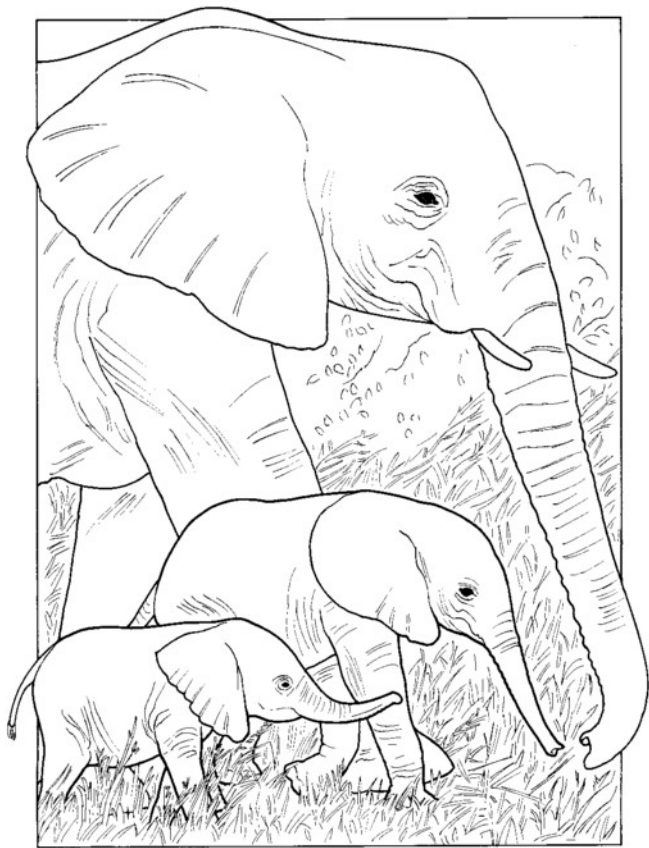
Giraffe. Giraffes can be found in Africa, and are the tallest mammals in the world, growing eighteen feet or more. Their bodies are compact, but giraffes have very long legs and necks so that they can reach the leaves on tall trees for food. Giraffes live in herds, and no two giraffes have the same pattern of spots on their coats. Baby

giraffes, known as **calves**, are born at about six feet tall, and can grow up to seven feet in the first month. Once it is born, a calf is able to stand and follow after its mother within one hour. Here, a pair of two-week-old calves are being watched over by their mothers.



Monkey. There are over 200 kinds of monkeys in the world, with many differences in size, shape, color, and behavior. Monkeys usually have long tails and are comfortable both on the ground and in trees. Found mainly in tropical forests, they live in troops, with most of the females related to each other. This family of monkeys are

Japanese macaques, and live in areas that can be cold and covered in snow for much of the year. They eat shellfish from the ocean in the summertime, and dig for plants under the snow in the winter. To keep warm, some of these monkeys live near volcanoes and take long baths in the pools that are heated by the volcanic activity.



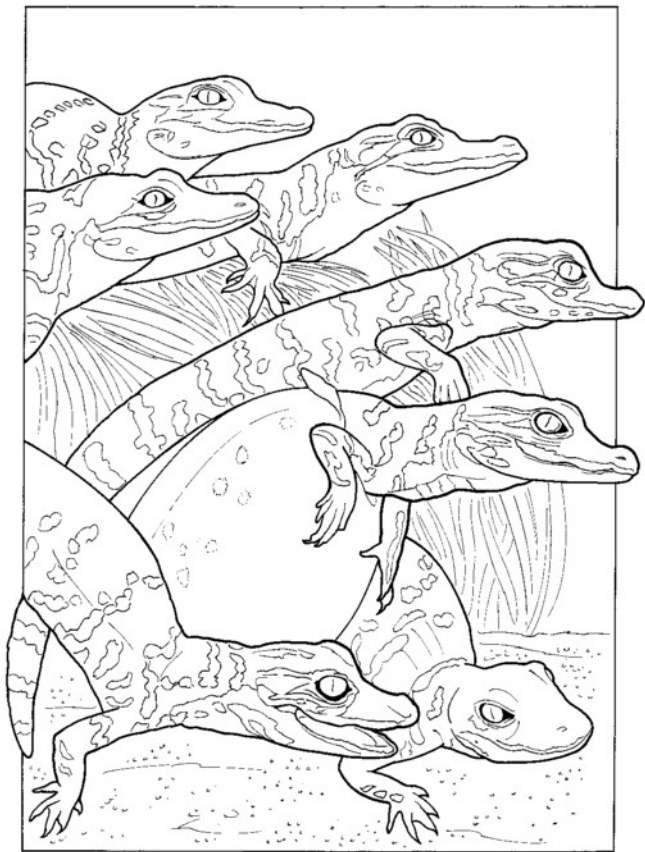
Elephant. Elephants are easy to recognize, thanks to their long nose (called a trunk), big ears, tusks, and large body. There are two kinds of elephants: the African and Indian. The African elephant is the biggest creature on land, and weighs about eight tons. The Indian elephant is smaller, at about six tons. They live in close-knit family groups called

herds, led by an older female elephant. A baby elephant, also called a **calf**, is able to stand and walk two hours after being born, at which time it weighs 200 pounds and is about three feet high. This elephant cow is caring for her child and babysitting another young calf.



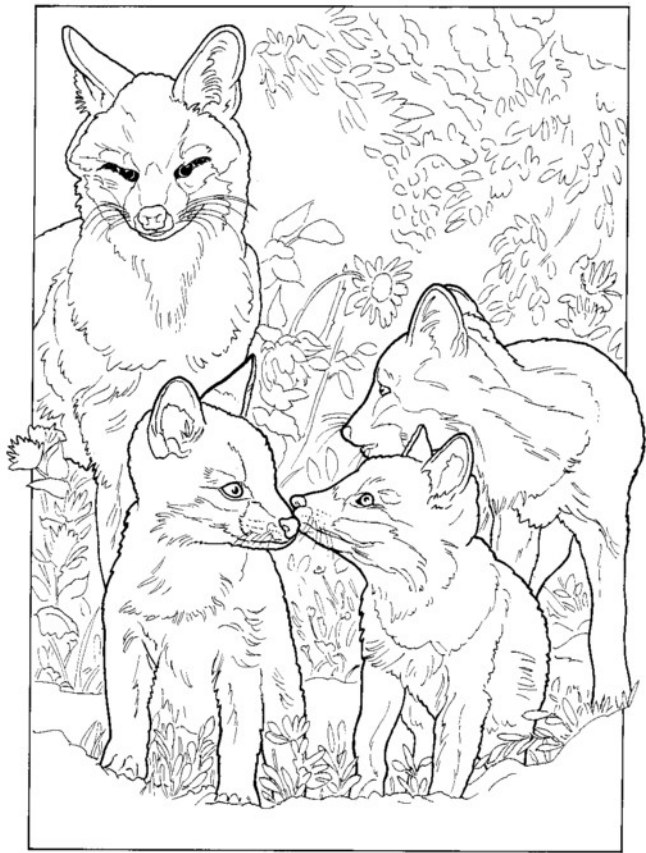
Hare. Unlike rabbits, newborn hares are born with open eyes and fur, and can start hopping within minutes. They have long ears and strong hind legs, which allows them to run fast and avoid predators. These Arctic hares, also known as snowshoe hares and jackrabbits, can be found in

northern parts of North America. They are brownish-gray in the summer, and white in the winter to blend in with snow. The protective mother shown here is standing guard over her two babies and watching for danger.



Alligator. These baby alligators are just hatching from eggs. They are American (or Mississippi) alligators and live in the southeastern United States, near bodies of water such as marshes and swamps. In the winter, alligators hibernate in burrows. At birth, they are black with yellow markings, but turn brown as they age. An American alligator can grow to

about six to thirteen feet; most of its length is due to a long, powerful tail that helps them swim and attack. Female alligators lay their eggs in mud hills in clutches of twenty to sixty. Prized for their skin, American alligators were once hunted almost to the point of endangerment. They are now protected by laws that limit alligator hunting.



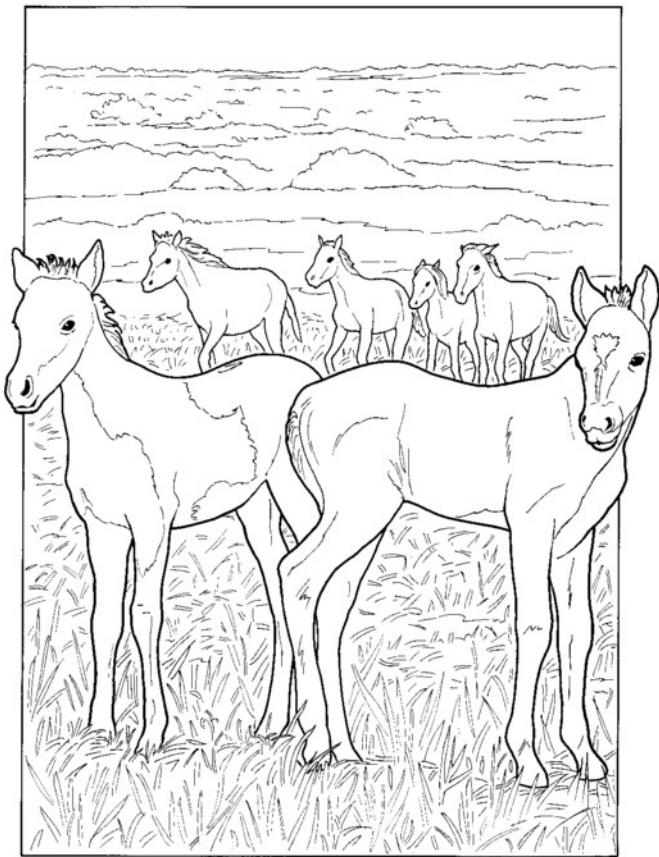
Fox. Though known as gray foxes, these foxes also have reddish coloring around their legs, necks, and ears. They can be found in North and South America, and are very helpful to farmers because they prey on rodents. Gray foxes are nocturnal, and can climb trees to hunt birds and other small animals. They are the size of small dogs.

weighing eight to fifteen pounds. Mating foxes will find a small abandoned burrow and enlarge it to prepare a den for the new litter. Two to seven **fox pups** are born in each litter, and are raised by both parents until they are old enough to survive on their own.



Koala. Koalas may resemble bears, but they are actually marsupials in the same family as kangaroos and wallabies. Mother koalas have a pouch where **joeys** are raised and fed on its mother's milk and pap (a nourishing substance high in protein). After six or seven months, the joey will emerge from the pouch and cling to its mother's back and begin eating eucalyptus (or gum tree) leaves, which are

the koala's only food. Koalas are nocturnal and can only be found in Australia. With the arrival of Europeans, koalas were hunted for their fur until the government protected them in the 1930s. Though they are no longer hunted, koalas face extinction because eucalyptus forests are being cut down to build houses and farms.



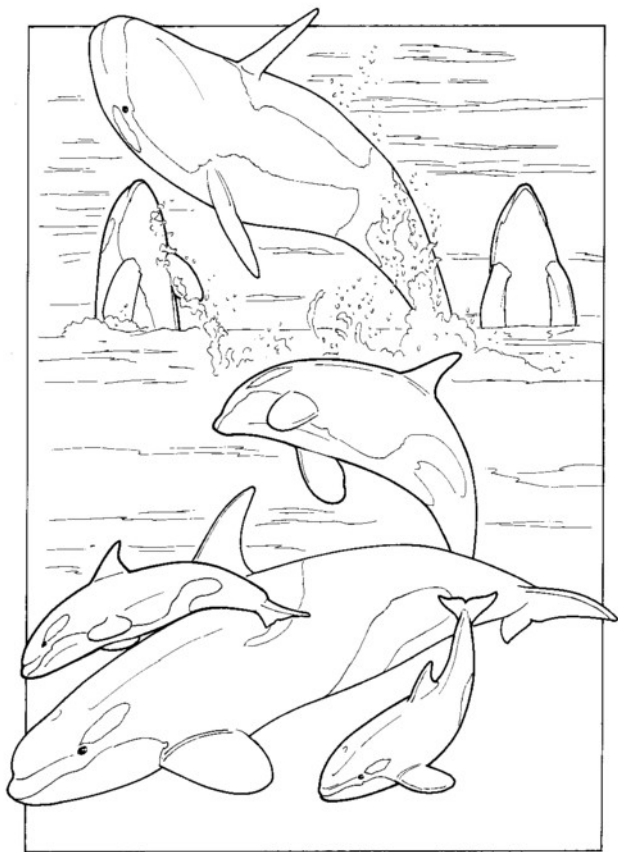
Pony. These special ponies live on the islands of Chincoteague and Assateague, off the coasts of Maryland and Virginia. Four hundred years ago, a ship from Spain was wrecked near the two islands and a few Arabian horses onboard managed to swim to these islands. Living conditions on the islands were difficult, and the horses could only find

marsh plants and salt water to consume. Over the centuries, their descendants became smaller and harder to adapt to the environment. Today, they are known as Chincoteague ponies, and are allowed to roam free on the two islands. Every year in July, they are herded off the island and made to swim to the Virginia coast, where the **foals** are sold at auction.



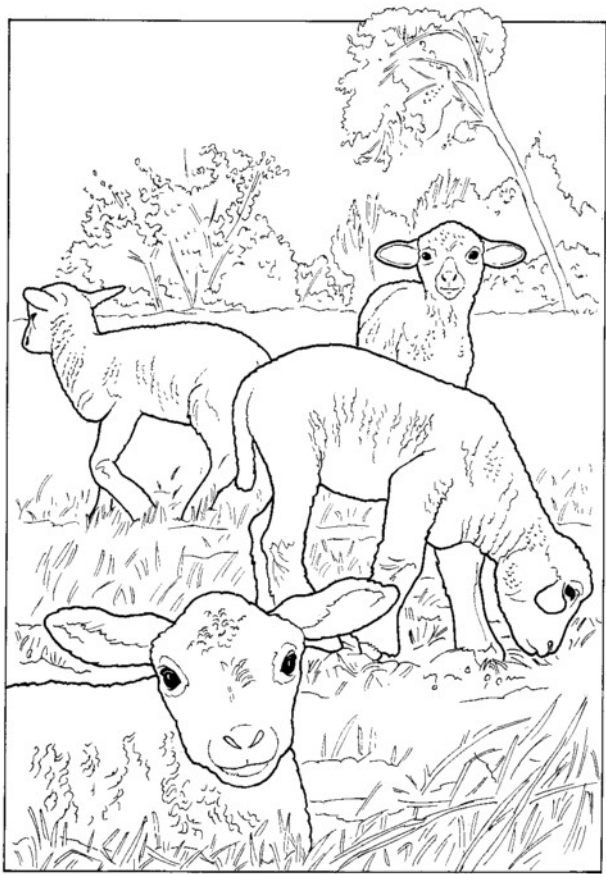
Lion. Lions live in groups, or prides, of five to thirty cats led by one or two males and the rest female. Most are found on African plains, though India contains a small population. Male lions usually have large manes of fur around their heads, and grow five to seven feet long by adulthood, weighing from 350 to 500 pounds. Lionesses are smaller,

reaching about five feet and 250 to 400 pounds. They are the hunters of the pride, and sometimes work together to surround and bring down prey. Two to five **cubs** are born in each litter, and have dark coats with spots that fade as they grow older. These cubs are under the watchful eye of a babysitting lioness while their mother is off hunting.



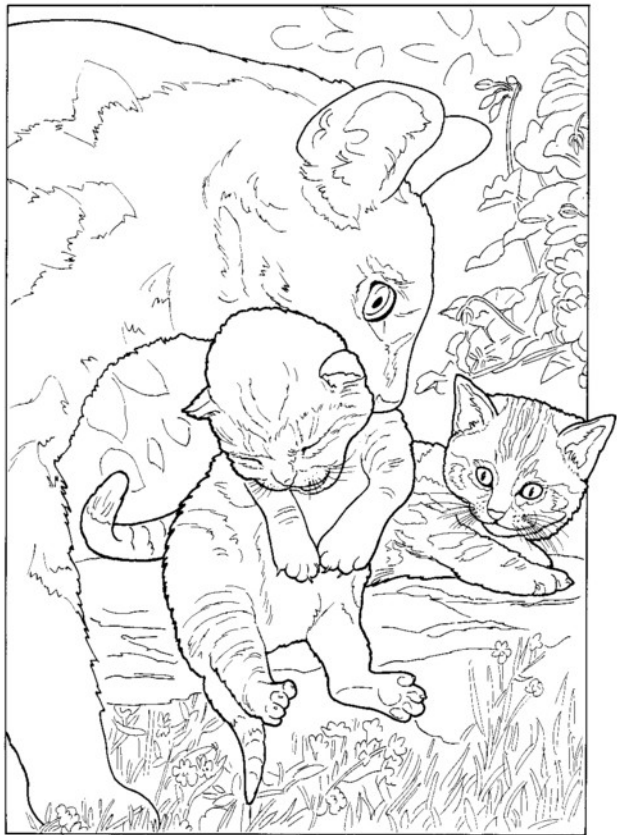
Whale. Orca (or killer) whales have striking black, white, and gray coloring that makes them easy to recognize. They can be found anywhere from the Arctic to the Antarctic, and travel in groups called pods. Pods usually have at least one male, and can contain five to thirty members. Whales communicate by making sounds, and

scientists believe that each pod has its own language. Orcas weigh about five tons, and can be as long as twenty-six feet. A female whale usually gives birth to one **calf** in a year, and the bond between them is close and long-lasting. Here, two orca mothers play with their calves, including a teenager in the center.



Sheep. Most of these shy animals are domesticated all over the world, though there are many wild sheep that live in grassy and rocky habitats. Sheep are raised mainly for their wool, milk, and meat, and live in groups, or flocks, to be better protected against predators. Baby sheep, called

lambs, are usually born one at a time, and it takes about one year for them to mature. In this picture, a newborn lamb is resting while the other lambs graze. They stop suckling and begin to eat grass at about five months of age.



Cat. Domestic cats come in all shapes, sizes, and colors. Through history, they have been worshipped as idols and feared as witches, but have always been prized as pets. Like their bigger cousins, domestic cats (or house cats) have sharp teeth and retractable claws used for attack and defense. They are very agile and have highly tuned senses

of smell and sight, especially at night. Cats have special spiked tongues that make it easy to groom their fur and lap up liquids. Since first adopted as a pet, cats have been bred to produce the numerous breeds that exist today. Here, a **kitten** is carried by its mother while a playful sibling looks on.

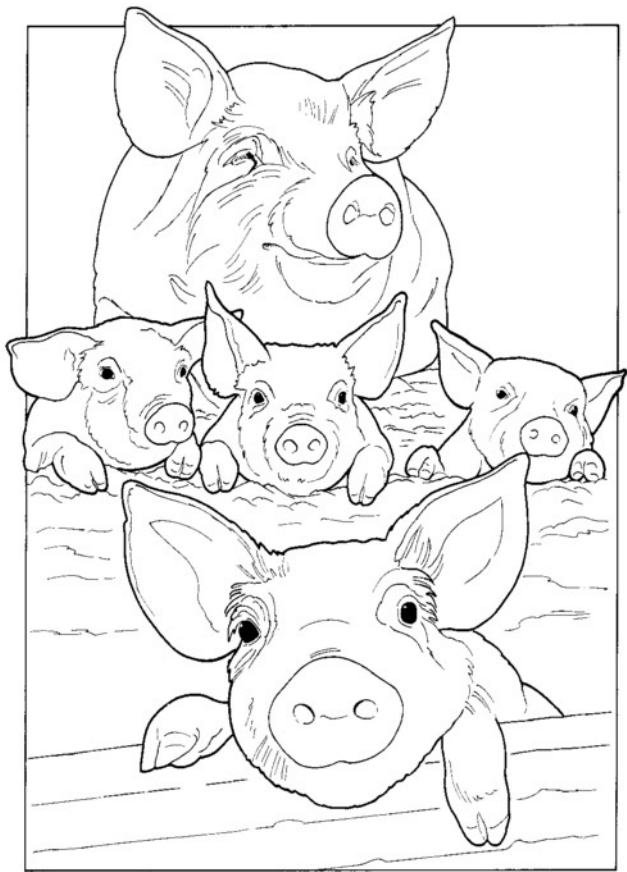


Fig. Domesticated from wild boars found in North Africa, Europe, and Asia, pigs are now raised mainly on farms. Intelligent and affectionate animals, some breeds are kept as pets. Pigs are omnivorous, which means they will eat plants and meat. They have poor eyesight, but very good

senses of smell and sound. Since pigs don't sweat and don't have fur to protect their skin, they like to wallow in mud to keep their body temperatures down and avoid sunburn on hot days. Three of these inquisitive **piglets** are staying close to their mother, except for a very curious one in the front.



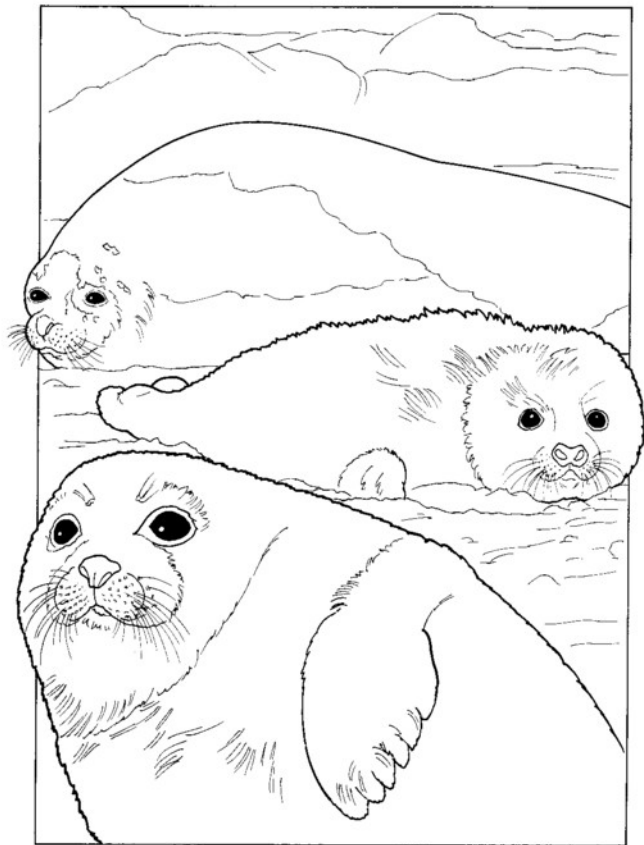
Hippopotamus. These large mammals live in lakes, rivers, and swamps in eastern and southeastern parts of Africa. Their barrel-shaped bodies are covered in thick, blue-gray skin with pink undersides. Hippos rest during the day and graze on grass at night, sometimes traveling miles in search of enough food. They can live in groups of

up to several hundred, depending on the size of the body of water. Hippos release a pinkish substance from their skin that was once thought to be blood, but is now known to protect their skin from sun and water. Here, baby hippos are at play close to their mother.



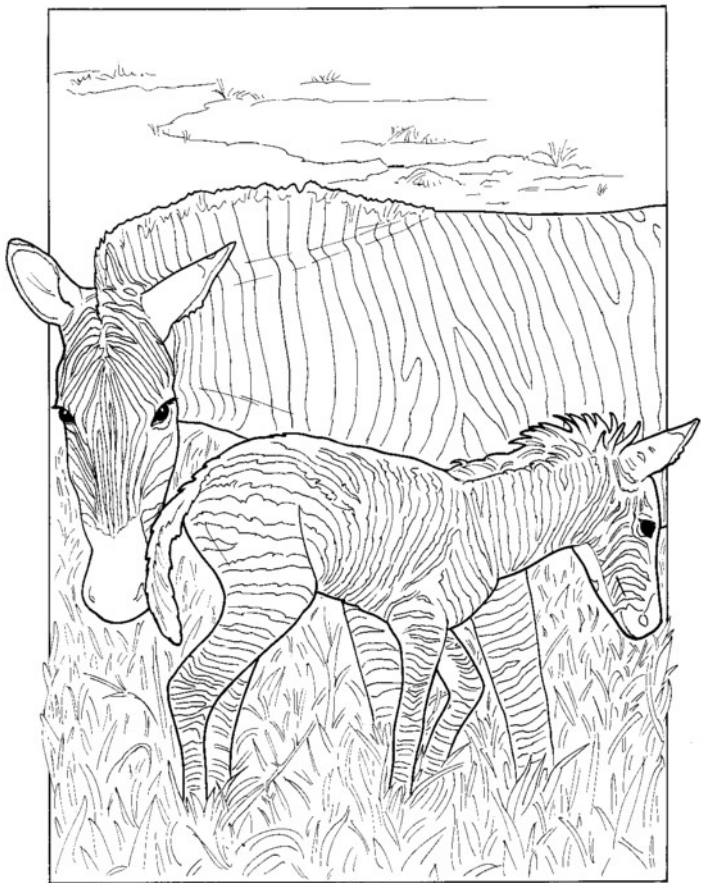
Giant Panda. Though they look like bears, giant pandas are a classification of their own, related to both the bear and raccoon. These unique black-and-white animals live in bamboo forests in west-central China, because bamboo is the only food that wild pandas eat. Most of their time is spent stripping and eating leaves—from thirty to

seventy pounds a day—in order to nourish their large bodies. Because of illegal hunting and man's destruction of bamboo forests, there are now less than 1,000 pandas in the wild, and they are considered an endangered species. These two **panda cubs** like to snuggle with their mother.



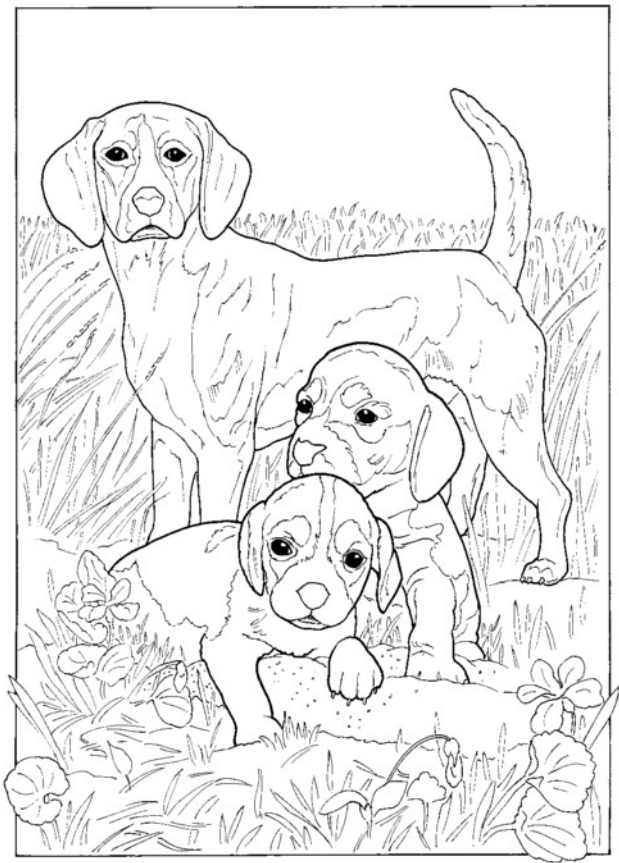
Seal. The twin newborn **harp seal pups** in the foreground of this picture have fluffy, pure white fur that will darken to a spotted gray after two weeks. Harp seals live in the Arctic and northern Atlantic oceans, and swim to breeding grounds in the north every year. Harp seals eat fish and shellfish, and will grow to about six feet long,

weighing up to 400 pounds. Adults, like the mother in the background, are gray with a dark, harp-shaped mark on their backs which inspired their name. They swim in herds of ten to seventy-five seals, and are often mistaken for dolphins because they like to play and leap out of the water.



Zebra. Found in parts of Africa, these horselike animals have bold black-and-white stripes and short, stiff manes. Zebras stay and graze in herds, often with other grass-eating animals like antelopes. When attacked, the herd will run and create a

flurry of distracting stripes to confuse the predator. **Zebra foals** are usually born one at a time, and can stand on its legs just a few minutes after birth in order to run away from attackers. Here, a zebra mare watches over her newborn foal.



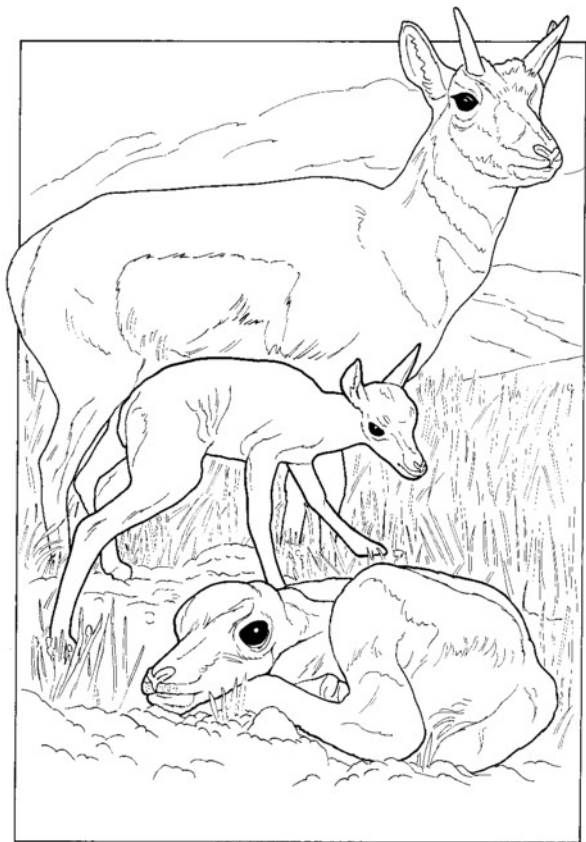
Dog. These beagle puppies are resting in the grass while their father looks on. Beagles were bred to be hunting dogs and like to be outdoors so they can run and play. They are also pack dogs, which means that they prefer to be in a "pack," or group, of dogs or even humans, rather than be alone. Beagles

are fun and outgoing, and can be any combination of black, white, brown, or tan. Dogs were first adopted as pets about 12,000 years ago, and there are now more than 400 breeds. Besides being loving companions, many dogs, such as sheep-herders and guides for the blind, help humans work and live.



Bear. Black bears such as these are also known as American bears, and can be found mainly in forested areas of North America. Smaller than their grizzly cousins, black bears grow to be about five to six feet long, and up to 400 pounds. Despite their name, black bears can also be brown or dark gray, depending on the season. They eat small animals, fish,

and plants, but especially like human food. It is dangerous when humans leave food or food wrappers in the forest, because bears will go searching for more, even inside cars. **Bear cubs** are born blind and hairless, but soon open their eyes and grow a thick coat of fur by three months of age. These two cubs are climbing trees to practice their balance.



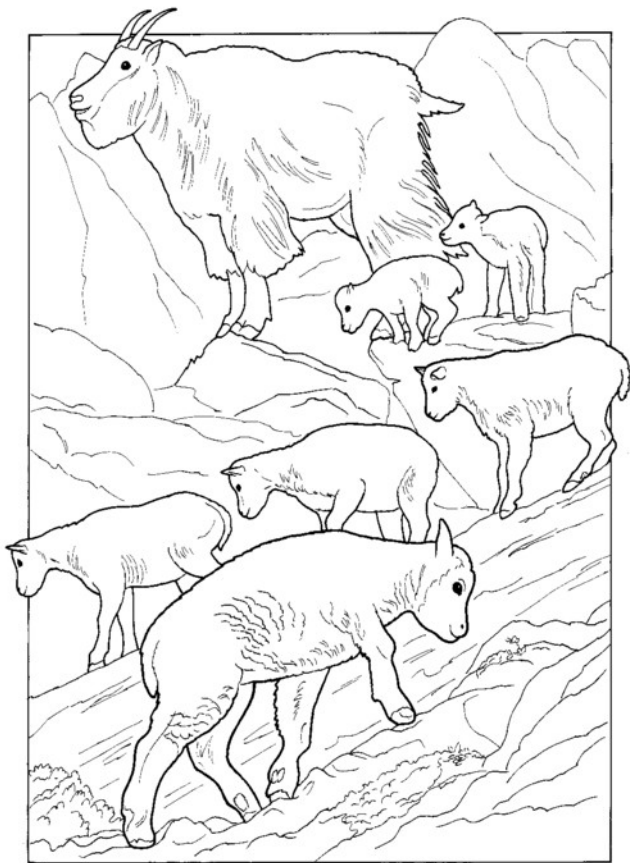
Antelope. The graceful pronghorn antelope lives on the plains in North America, with three of the five species found in the southwestern United States. Both the buck (male) and doe (female) have forked horns that give them their name, though the doe's horns are much smaller. Pronghorn coats are reddish-brown, with white patches on the rump that are flashed when danger is nearby, to alert

others in the herd. After cheetahs, pronghorns are the fastest animal in the world, and can reach speeds of over seventy miles per hour. Unlike cheetahs, however, they can maintain high speeds for as long as several minutes. Even a newborn **fawn**, like the one shown here, can run up to forty-five miles per hour in order to escape danger.



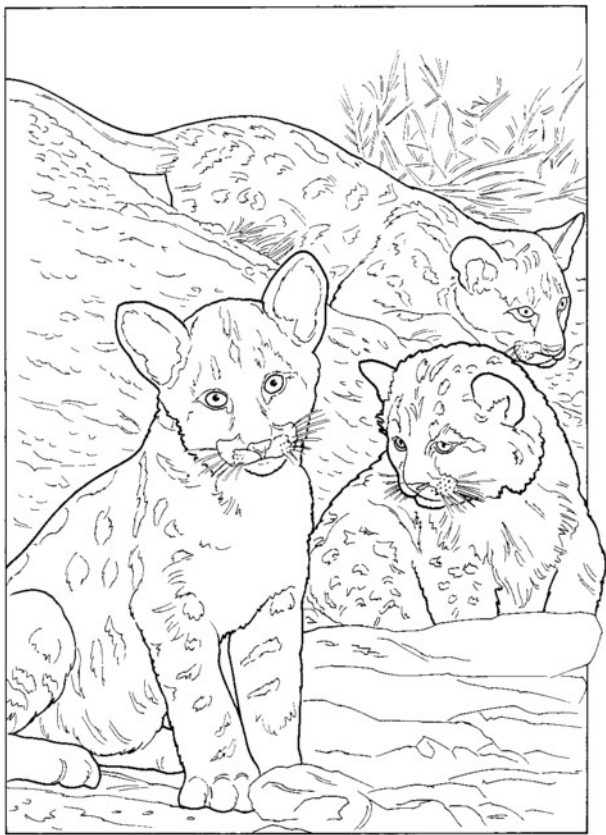
Wolf. The gray wolf (or timber wolf) can be found in parts of North America, Europe, and Russia. The largest wild member of the dog family, males can grow to nearly seven feet long, and weigh almost two hundred pounds. Intelligent and clever, wolves live and hunt in packs to bring down prey easier. Though generally gray, their fur

can also be reddish-brown, black, and white. **Wolf cubs** are born in litters of five to seven, and are cared for by all members of the pack. These gray wolf cubs are exploring the world around their den; the cub on the left is practicing his howl. Adult wolves howl to warn other wolves away from their territory and to establish rank.



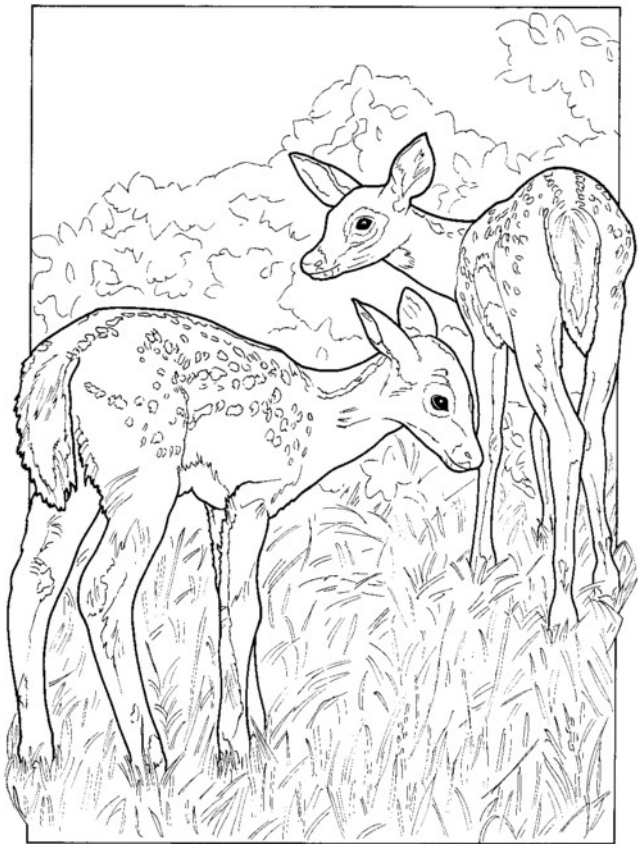
Goat. Mountain goats like these can nimbly run and jump among the jagged peaks of hills and mountaintops. They live in craggy regions of Canada and the western United States, where they forage for scrubs and moss. Mountain goats, also known as Rocky Mountain goats, have shaggy white fur with

black hooves and horns. Both the male goat, (called a ram or billy) and female (known as a doe or nanny) have hollow horns that curve backwards. **Kids**, as young goats are called, can stand and climb the rugged terrain shortly after birth. Here, a nanny goat stands guard over a nursery of young kids.



Cougar. The cougar is known by many names, including puma, mountain lion, and panther. They once lived in many parts of North America, but due to hunting and loss of habitat, they can now only be found in Florida and in the western United States. Cougars are nocturnal and hunt their prey by stalking and leaping suddenly on their

backs. They are about seven to nine feet long (including the tail), and can run quickly in short bursts of speed. **Cougar kittens** like the ones pictured are born in litters of one to six, with spotted fur and ringed tails, but these markings disappear within six months.



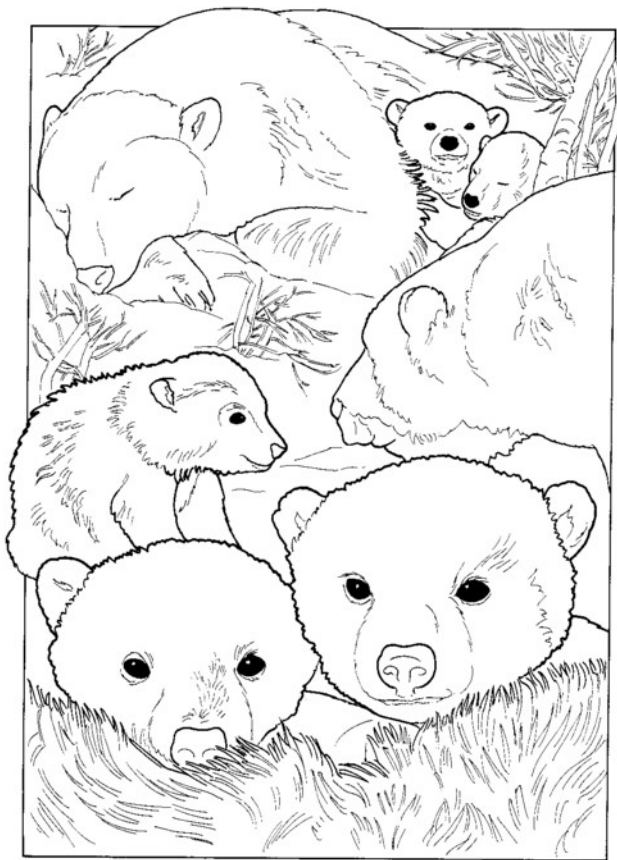
Deer. The white-tailed deer is the most common kind in North America, with several species in different parts of the continent. Deer eat twigs, nuts, berries, and leaves, and are a favorite target for hunters, both human and animal. They are tan or reddish brown in the summer, and grayish brown in the winter. Their name was given due to

the white undersides of their tails that the deer flash to signal danger. Only bucks, or males, have antlers, which are shed and regrown every year. **Fawns** are born with white spots on their coats that disappear as they mature. Though fawns usually hide quietly to escape predators, these two are exploring their surroundings.



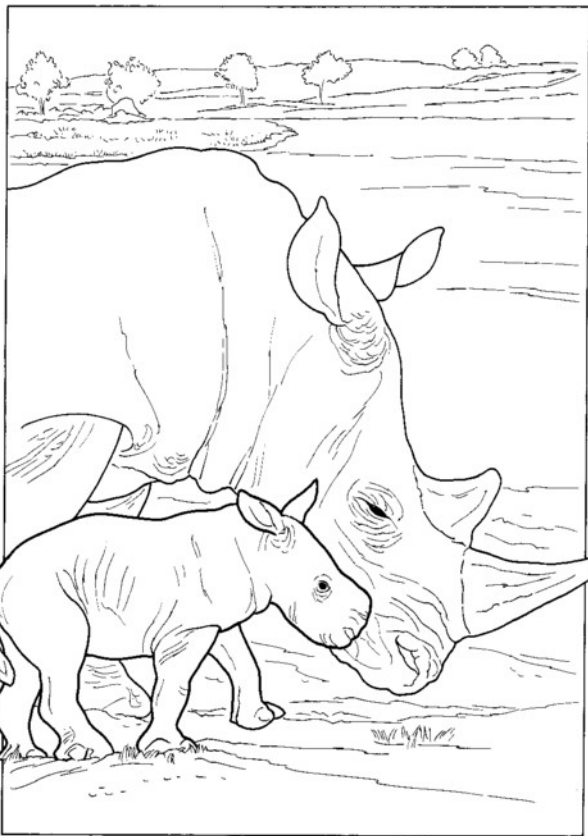
Penguin. Though penguins have wings, they cannot fly and use them instead for swimming. Emperor penguins, like the ones pictured, spend most of their time on the ice-covered continent of Antarctica, and have feet and feathers designed to help them live in the freezing temperatures. They are the largest of the penguins, at fifty to ninety pounds in weight, and sport orange and red on

their necks and chests in addition to the standard black and white of most penguins. A female emperor penguin lays one egg per year, then leaves it with the male so she can look for food. After the male hatches the egg, the penguin couple takes turns caring for the **chick**, keeping it warm by resting it on their feet like the father and chick pictured here.



Polar Bear. The white fur of polar bears helps to camouflage it against the ice and snow on which it lives. They live in the Arctic, but can swim far distances to follow seals, their main source of food. They are large animals, averaging seven and a half to eight feet in length, and weighing up to 1,600 pounds. Female bears dig a den in the snow

and ice, where they will later give birth to up to four **cubs**. Cubs weigh about two pounds at birth, and will stay with the mother up to two years. In this picture, two cubs in the forefront peer over their mother's back, while other cubs play and snuggle with their own mothers.



Rhinoceros. With a name that comes from the Greek words for "nose" and "horn," these large animals are recognized by the one or two horns growing from their snouts. Rhinos, as they are called, have small eyes and thick gray or brown skin with very little hair. They have very good senses of sound and smell, and are surprisingly quick and agile for their size. Rhinos generally live alone

in the grasslands, forests, and marshes of Africa and Asia, where they eat plants and wallow in mud and bodies of water. Rhinos can be dangerous and will charge if provoked, especially a mother protecting her young. This **calf** and its mother are white rhinoceroses, a rare species that lives only on reserves in Africa.